

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

NUMBER 21.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Major of Blair's Friends Have
Persuaded him.

TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION.

The International Money Conference
Will Soon be Held—Guests at
Who the Delegates Will be
—State Conventions.

New York, May 18.—Secretary Baine, it is said, has consented conditionally to the use of his name at the Minneapois convention. Paige of Washington is staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He came to-night, but Senator C. E. Smith, secretary of war, told the conference with Secretary Baine and President Harrison had not received definite instructions from him to present the name of either at Minneapolis as the Republican nominee for President. Mr. Paige also stated that Secretary Baine was given permission by both Baine and Harrison to withdraw the name of either, as may seem advisable at the time.

The International Conference.

New York, May 18.—A Washington special to the Post says: The international silver conference bids fair from present appearances to be held within the next sixty days, though the place has not yet been decided on. One element of delay has been the fact that the correspondence has been conducted, by mail instead of cable, it is like that the place chosen will be the capital of one of the powers so that no great political significance can be given to the meeting. The names of the main representatives have not yet been made known, as it is doubtful whether the president has his name out. Several suggestions are canvassed however in a manner which would indicate that the president has been under advisement. So far the indications point to Henry W. Cannon of New York as a representative Republican, while the general financial expert; Senator John P. Jones of Nevada as a Republican friend to the silver mining interest and a student of the money question, and General Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts, a similiarist, as representative. The four members may be chosen from the leading western Democrats who have made a specialty of this subject. A movement is on foot among leading members and representatives of both political parties to procure the nomination as a member of Director Deeca of the mint bureau and by common consent the coinage expert of the United States treasury.

Southern Democrats.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—The state Democratic convention was held to-day. The platform demands free coinage of both silver and gold. The delegates at large voted solidly for Cleveland.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.—The Democratic state convention here to-day, 100 delegates being present. There was entire harmony. The platform adopted was that of 1860, with three amendments from the Ocala platform and one new plank, that for the graduated income tax. At midnight Elias Carr of Edenton was nominated for governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18.—The state Democratic convention was called to order at noon to-day, and was under the control of the same men. Resolutions affirmed the principles set forth in the Ocala platform were adopted. The delegates at large were Governor Gilman, Senator Irby, Dr. Stokes and General Walley.

Californians for Cleveland.

JACKSON, Calif., May 18.—Delegates from four of the seven congressional districts in attendance on the Democratic state convention met last night and nominated candidates for congress and also district delegates to the national convention. All of them are Cleveland and instructing delegates to vote for his nomination. The Cleveland men promise to make a warm fight in the state convention to-day, unless the platform supports him for president in the most unequivocal manner.

A Quadruple Murder.

DENVER, Colo., May 18.—Last night was a night of horror in Denver. Between 10 o'clock and 3:30 a. m. an unknown assassin, probably a premeditated shot and killed four women, two of whom were of color, society and two inmates of汇报er houses. The first victim was Mrs. Haynes, the wife of Dr. Henry F. Haynes, one of Denver's most respected citizens, prominent in business and social life. Mrs. Haynes, a young and very attractive woman was assassinated while alone in her home or else taken forcibly from it and put to death by her captor just outside and near her house. The residence of Dr. Haynes is just outside the city limits on Woodlawn boulevard, two and a half miles south-west of the city hall.

Five hours later in the very heart of the city a beautiful young lady Miss Ceila Hawley was also shot and killed by some unknown person. Miss Hawley was killed almost without a word of warning in the privacy of her room in her mother's cottage home. Between the hours when these four assassinations occurred in all another and far distant section of the city two women were killed by an assassin's bullet. The two were inmates of汇报er houses. The assassin shot and killed Mrs. Haynes during the absence of her husband at an Elks' lodge. When his victim was done the murderer took her gold watch and chain, diamond ring and earrings and proceeded to the Haynes residence where he shot and killed Miss Ceila Hawley who was seated on a bed with her mother when the assassin's bullet came through a screen. The murderer had previously entered the girl's sleeping room where she slept to her mother for protection. The assassin then directed his steps to the cabin of Madame Williams where he fired from the front porch through a window.

WILLING THE SKIRMISH.

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A BATTLE ARTIST.

MR. VILLIERS, AN ENGLISH ARTIST—
A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Interesting Experiences on the Battle Field and in Camp—Something About the Russian Skobeleff—Views on the Education at West Point.

LONDON, May 15.—I spent a delightful day once at West Point. Much of the great kindness which I received at the hands of Colone Wilson and his staff of officers I owed to the charming memory left in their minds of the visit of the celebrated English war correspondent, Fred Villiers, who, at their special invitation, delivered there a lecture upon his war experiences. If only our English visitors would behave as well and show as much good taste as did Mr. Villiers, the reception given by the kindly Americans to their English cousins would be as universally charming as they would always wish to make it. But alas, our men do not always behave as well, as they might do, and consequently the innocent have now and again to suffer for the faults of some ill-bred cad who seems to deliberate purpose bent upon leaving upon his host as bad an impression as he possibly can. Luckily for me in succeeding Mr. Villiers as a visitor to West Point, and merely to endeavor as best I might to act up to the reputation he had left behind him. It was therefore with much pleasure that I recently paid a visit to Mr. Villiers in his charming studio in London. Let me describe the man and his surroundings. As I entered the studio I found him hard at work illustrating the remarkable series of articles which is now appearing in "Black and White" or "The War of 1862." Mr. Villiers is a man of about 30 years of age, a strong, good-looking, well-set man, bearing in his face the marks and memories of many curious experiences and vicissitudes of the world over. A very kindly man this, very bright and energetic. A soldier, you see instinctively, to his very finger tips. The studio itself, full of the relics of many battle fields, tells its own eloquent story. At my right hand stood the luncheon basket of King Theodore of Manchuria. On the wall were the banners of many nations, the spears of Abyssinia, and of the hordes of Tele-Kebir rested against a lattice-work screen which divides the room. The cruel Afghan knife so frequently alighted by Ruyky. Kiping sent a saucer through one's heart as one looked upon its gleaming blade. Lattice-work from Egypt, aquer and loosing gass from Turmali, tapestry also from Burmali, representing scenes in the teak forests, were there in rich profusion. A patriotic interest attached itself to the slight remains of a mummy co. in, from which Mr. Villiers himself had seen the 3000-year-old body of the girl occupant thrown out to moulder in the dust of modern Egypt. All these things and many more occupied my attention whilst Mr. Villiers talked and in a pipe which he told me had been given him by his celebrated comrade Archibald Forbes, who had smoked it throughout the battle of Plevna as he rushed hither and thither bearing a charmed life and utterly regardless of the bullets whizzing about his head. "Now, Mr. Villiers," I said, "you tell me all your experiences, and how you manage to do these wonderful war sketches of guns with which we are all so familiar." "I first went out," replied he, "to the Servo-Turkish war in 1856 as war artist for 'The Graphic.' I was all through that campaign with the exception of the last battle, when I was recalled and then requested to go with the Turks. Having been with the Servians for eight months, I thought this was rather risky business. So when I got to Constantinople, having made the journey either with Mr. Power, the 'Times' correspondent, I met a man who was known to the Sultan who gave him a firman which took him straight to the front. I joined him and went to the front with him. However, arrived there, there was an armistice and I saw no fighting. I then joined the Russians in their great war against Turkey which broke out shortly afterwards."

"How do you sketch on the field of battle, Mr. Villiers?" "We," I take very small sketch books with me, so small that I can hold them in the palm of my hand. These I continually use in taking notes of costumes, weapons and sometimes positions. So that I can hardly be observed, and so avoid suspicion on the part of the people there. I have to be very quick about it, I tell you. Then I have a rather large sketch book about my person which I use directly an engagement commences and the attention of the people is distracted from me and the excitement of a fight is going on around them. The details of costume, figures, etc., that I have previously been engaged upon whilst on the march I can work up on the spot, which is not always the case with other artists, who take a few notes and trust to filling in their work from memory after the fight is over. Of course being a war artist you are naturally expected by the officials to do your work, to sketch, etc., but the nuisance is if the ordinary soldier or ignorant officer interferes with you. For if you attract their attention by using

too large a sketch book you may be arrested and then there is to end of trouble and as in getting your material. Some times I have sketched on my uniform and other naps. I remember one critical occasion during the mobilization of the Russian troops on the Roumanian frontier, to avoid observation I began sketching on my uniform, which of course necessitated my taking off my gloves; I forgot it was several degrees below zero and nearly had the misfortune to lose my thumbs, sketching and all by frost-bite. I only knew this when I arrived at my hotel and began drawing from the thumbs. Not till then did I discover the injury, and the pain as I began to draw was excruciating." "Can you get a good glimpse of the battle as a whole?" I asked. "Well, of a, a battle is a most puzzling thing. You see troops marching after and after, guns brought up, desultory shots here and there, and then the booming of guns. You have probably seen marching with a regiment of men, wondering how on earth you are to get a picture in the upper confusion of the moment. When you see the brigadier ride by with his staff, then the best thing is to follow him, and presently you arrive at some point of vantage. The brigadier will ride up, and in front of him you will see the mass of confusion gradually taking some settled, definite form. You begin sketching immediately, yet knowing now soon the troops will be engaged, or what incident thus early in the fight may be the most important one of the day. The result is, you are always at work. There is rarely any central point of reference. You never know what position will be the next but to cross the turning point of the whole battle. For instance in the march on Plevna, when out of the early morning mist which had been hanging about the valley of the Viz, a huge mound loomed up on our right bank, and Xadzher was pounding away at it with his artillery. We arrived through the Turks had evacuated the position, and then some of us thought this is in a position at all?" for not a word of minute reply to the Russian guns, yet that became the great Gravitzava which was the bone of contention for months and months between the Turks, Russians and also the Roumanians. In fact the first troops of Roumania encircled it with their tent bodies for weeks and weeks together."

"Don't you find that the summer days rather intimidate you, or are you stimulated to special fervor?" "We," replied Mr. Villiers with a smile, "there is a tendency to lull you down when you hear the ring of a bugle. I used to pass off with me, for I would at once take out a sketch book. Then I forgot it. It is as good as lighting. But you never realize what a battle is until you see some poor devil carried off the field wounded to death. Then you know what is a means and what you are in for." "What is the most striking scene, Mr. Villiers, that is most indelibly photographed on your mind?" "Well, the ones that appeal to me most are what I have seen after the battle. It is that which brings home most to you all the horror of it. It is the misery the wounded suffer a few days afterwards. One thing that always appealed to me the most terrible and the most dramatic, was the march of the Turkish prisoners through an ice-bound country, through Roumania to Russia after the fall of Plevna. That was a horrible sight, fellows cropping down through sheer starvation and weakness by hundred's daily. Outside one village one morning I counted sixty bodies that had been picked up out of its streets and collected round the mouth of a dissected grain pit. I knew Skobeleff well. He was a wonderful figure of romance. Fair, ruddy complexion, flowing yellow hair, blue eyes, rather fine ones. During the campaign he would shave his head like a Yussufian. He was in the habit in the open field of taking off his helmet as though to cool his head, severed within, a very incarnation of war. He was a wonderfully well informed man. For instance, he knew every move in the civil war between north and south. He had always on a little table in his ten Servian's "Turkistan" and a life of Sherman. He told this General Sherman a few days before his death, how much an admiral Skobeleff was of his, which got to see pleased the old gentleman vastly, or as the Americans would say, it tickled the old man's side. I met many Americans when I was his guest for twelve days outside Constantinople. He used to say over the English, and one would long to meet again in Europe to see what they were made of." "Zembla English perfectly. A grave, dashing, almost mad fellow like that was the very man to stir up the pro-Russian Russians and lead them on to victory. But he proved himself a very wise general in Asia years after."

During on a very interesting conversation, during which Mr. Villiers expressed himself as perfectly enthusiastic about the training of the cadets at West Point. "Why," said he, "there you have carried to perfection the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. For the course there is tremendous and the discipline is superb, and what perfect gentlemen, what splendid young fellows those cadets are! What a very clever of the nation that academy contains," continuing on, "in such conversation, we arrived

by now to the conclusion of the battle, as he is displayed in the witness of such close observers as Col. Strange, Winter and McCay. During these days as Mr. Villiers was on the Russian frontier, and here is what he had to say concerning that precious young gentleman: "Xadzher apparently seems serene on the Prista side, but he is always under the cloud about him. I can see that in his heart he is the greatest respect and admiration for his chief. This is only really the question of self-respect and want of experience. For instance, in last night's fight, true, for the sake of the drums of the Fore and After he mentions an incident which I have seen more than once myself occur in those little fights we had up in Afghanistan. Especially his calculation of the soldier qualities of the Georgia. I remember during our advance in the Bazaar valley, after a day's unceasing fury fighting, when our outposts though not heavy, was quite far enough. Tommy Atkins, the young Tommy Atkins, a mean—showed a considerable amount of expression, especially as the company's colors had only just rationed to him, and no gun, and whatever used to get away from the silent part of the camp where the soldiers allowed so depressed, and lighting my pipe would wander into the Gorokhachau and would listen to their bright chatter, and would return to their bright chatter, and their lively, grinning faces in the corner of the campfires, and afterwards retire to my tent with the feeling in my heart that all things might go well on the morrow, and if the Georgia were sent to meet our commissioners, we would be certain of their joining their way back to camp. Such a man, one gather from our signs, would have been a valuable addition to our forces."

"The emperor is also very partial to the emperors, driven by young cavalry officers of nobility, and are always sure to call for the greatest admiration. The team consists of two horses, one harnessed before the other. The horses are generally of unequal size, the forward being the smaller one. A young sportsman, seeking for novelty, soon after came out with a 'ramon' with three horses in a line, but was surprised by one of the fashionable riding masters with a team of five, two horses at the snaffle and three abreast in a line.

"Great interest has been lately aroused by the tandem, driven by young cavalry officers of nobility, and are always sure to call for the greatest admiration. The team consists of two horses, one harnessed before the other. The horses are generally of unequal size, the forward being the smaller one. A young sportsman, seeking for novelty, soon after came out with a 'ramon' with three horses in a line, but was surprised by one of the fashionable riding masters with a team of five, two horses at the snaffle and three abreast in a line.

The influence of such distinguished leaders is naturally very great.

Excellent trainers like Dress, German, Winzen who do not assert that

sabres trained by themselves never re-

quire to be whip to promote the sport in question; as well recom-

mended by enthusiasts like Glenou,

whose who drive out, ride, carriage,

concert and all their race-horses

color white and white horses and Herr

Herr with his wonderful black horses.

Ole o and Zigan, whom a master is

almost impossible.

Young racing is not half so popular here as driving a present, very few foreign cities can boast of equestrians like

Major von Heygen Linzen, or Karin

Leopoldine von Heygen Linzen and her daughters wife Tapper

and a perfect gainer in appearance,

with monkey in eye, but a connoisseur

to his very finger tips has the reputa-

tion of writing occasionally satirical re-

views of driving and riding Berlin.

Woe to him who is known as "faul."

A so Berlin, who has a permanent cur-

re, not still position, with the arms

imposing people here. It was he who

introduced the greatest many hounds

since he ever saw, M. Loise,

who afterwards married a German

prince. An eager as great an expert

in riding as Status is in driving was

is among them.

This amateur has only to keep his

eyes open and find an abundance of sit-

sessions, which will be useful to him to

form his taste in the matter.

The Berlin streets are so smoothly paved and in such an excellent condi-

tion, but few cities on the continent can rival it, and so the street thoroughfares are crowded with all sorts of amusements vehicles from morning to night. The first and second class carriages, a set of ladies, good humored Berliners who, we suppose, do anyth-

ing to please their customers, the omnibus driver, perched on his high seat, the speculator of the stock exchange

sporting in his sunny, giving ample

opportunity to study the art of driving.

A great favorite is the somewhat

heavy hansom, the carriage per ex-

cellence for family purposes. Daring of the

omnibus world in Berlin, and Berlin

entertains the king of the stock exchange

to his two or three thousand visitors. The

autumn is the better variations, via-

via, are used, and in good and bad

winter as the cover can be entirely

open the cover combines solidity

with elegance especially a pair of a

dark color. Still more fashionable is the

open hansom. These because are

most popular with morocco, light

skins or often closed for going out

in sunny spring and summer days.

Among the only covered carriages

the infrared carriages occupies a dis-

racted, and the elegant courses of manu-

factories, in no large numbers. For the

country the minaretas are growing

in favor, they are comfortable light

and other boxes from six to eight per-

sonal besides baggage. They are jus-

tice carriages for hospital country

horses, that have to be fed for guests

at the nearest hotel.

Of the few covered carriages the fine

ones and Victoria like the one, of which

two seats, and Victoria, usually

constructed, of a light color is much

recommended for young men who under-

stand how to manage the reins and the

driving a handsome young boy through

the park.

The great number of open carriages

are to be divided into two and four

SOME NOTES ON CARRIAGES.

THE GERMAN CAPTAIN.

THE GERMAN HORSES.

THE GAZETTE.

P. B. S. ED. BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY-IN ADVANCE.

Per annum . . . \$10 00	Six months	\$3 00
Three months 2 50	One month 1 00	
WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE.		
Per annum \$ 50	Six months 7 50	

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOE WORL.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements containing in the paper unless notice is given to the Gazette to withdraw the same.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. A. REED,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

The best ne p that you can give a poor man is work. Local patriotism is as necessary to the strength and permanent prosperity of a community as national patriotism.

A Jefferson county sheriff recently prevented a prize fight between two Denver toughs. There are a few of Denver's swells who are sow y learning that this is a civilized country.

Factories increase population, enhance property and increase revenue from taxes by appreciation, because mechanics and laborers settle permanently, raise their families and spend their earnings in the place where they reside.

Cities are always prosperous when a laborer is steadily employed. When a retailer patronizes home industry, he ensures as the one manufacturer to employ more men, who in turn become the patrons of the retail center.

Silver, which was slightly affected by all that was said concerning the Bank of America, has taken a strong upward turn since the announcement that England, Italy and Austria had accepted President Harrison's invitation to the international conference.

One minister of us city fully appreciated the importance and significance of the Printers' Home celebration, as well as was shown by the excellent sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Ye in last Sunday morning. The Gazette takes pleasure in announcing the publication of its discourse for the benefit of its readers.

Eastern papers continue to arrive with illustrations on the Printers' Home opening. These articles were sent to the editor and, advantageous as they are, they will be far less so than the longer ones which will appear in the various weeklies throughout the land from the pens of members of the Editorial association.

The monetary conference proposed by President Harrison should accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. Colorado should become the most earnest and enthusiastic of the president's supporters. He has a ready and more practical good for silver than any man in public life, and nothing could be more beneficial to Colorado than free coinage by international agreement.

Create is inuring herself more than Cripple Creek for the cause she is heating upon the after. To accuse one's rival, is always a sign of weakness. Cripple Creek is well disposed towards all the other camps of the state, including Greeley. Satisfied as to her own merits and well pleased with her achievements and prospects, the great gold camp of El Paso county is not at all afraid that another camp may rob her of any of the attention to which she is justly entitled.

The growth of the English over the transfer of the Indian steamers to the American flag is rather amusing. As the owners of the ships are American and as congress has given them the right to carry the American flag upon the vessels of English construction which they have bought and paid for, there is no good reason why they should not do so. The only way for England to prevent such things is to provide that no ship of English build shall be sold to foreigners.

The value of the pipe line as a means of communication in time of war or water the rail road is not to be used for any reason is receiving a practical test. Two routes left Chicago last evening bearing despatches from General Miles, which are to be voted in New York within twenty-four hours. It is not likely that a similar race would ever be of advantage in actual warfare, but it will be of great value in determining the value of the pipe line for long distances over country roads.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is one of the leading papers of the country and foremost of those of the southwest. Its editorial expressions are bold and intelligent and while it is truly devoted to the interests of the Republican party and has done more for it than any other single agency in the southwest, it has not been narrowly partisan nor has it blindly followed the fortunes of whatever might be on the ticket and whatever might be in the platform. The success

of such a paper has been a benefit to the whole country and the whole country may reasonably oil in the congratulations which are now being given on the occasion of the completion of its handsome new building.

The inconsistencies of Democratic economy have been again illustrated by the passage of a river and harbor bill which appropriated the largest amount ever set aside for that purpose in the history of the country. It is a noticeable fact that the appropriations are for the most part to be expended in such a way as to be for the benefit of Democratic communities and the attractions of a well-civilized appropriation were more than sufficient to balance the argument of advocating the position in regard to public expenditures which had been made the center of the Democratic plan of campaign. Even Mr. Ho man, who had better manu against the extravagant use of gold by the West Point, cast his arrowed darts in favor of an unreasonable appropriation for the improvement of the Miami river, in which his constituents were directly interested. After such a scramble for public money the Democrats can hardly pursue their criticism of a billion dollar congress.

It might be supposed that the willingness of Eng and Italy and other European nations to participate in an international monetary conference for the purpose of increasing the use of silver as a money metal would be received with satisfaction by the friends of silver throughout the world. Instead there has been a storm of angry mistrust and disapprova. Truly confirming the statement made in these columns that the silver coin movement in this state with its shortarry annex is in no way intended to benefit this state or the cause of silver. It is a political trick for the advantage of the Democrats and the advancement of the ambition of certain prominent Democratic politicians. The efforts of President Garrison have not been attended with the result that accompanied the silver coin organization and "the Co-oro idea," but his wise plans and practical suggestions have duly refuted the absurd charge that he was opposed to the coinage of silver and have demonstrated more for the cause of silver than the interest of Colorado than a the noisy and unreasonable喧嚣 of the disengaged Democrats and their boughtless victims.

The message to publish recently issued by the executive committee of the national Co-oroion publ in school celebration speaks a vigorous word to every one of the severa million American boys and girls. How far the work will have effect depends upon each individual boy and girl. Once entered in the enterprise we will see the stimulus that comes from being in a great movement, one of a mighty mass, working for a common end. When that end is the glory of such a country as ours, it is not worth a sacrifice! We hope that the pupils in our public schools will be as enterprising in moving in this matter as those in any other place in the state. Our schools should move with a step on that day with a larger step than the rest of the republic. Failure to participate in this national demonstration will doubtless be cause for regret in after years to a pupil who permitted himself to be absent. We publish elsewhere a message to the teachers from the committee having the matter in charge.

The Keeley cure continues to form the subject of much discussion in the eastern papers, and while a great deal is being said against it and some of it with apparent justice the weight of arguments seems to be in favor of the doctors. They have at least this important advantage, that if they cure one out of two, the true proportion is much larger, the world would be better off, for it would have one man in it instead of two drunkards. As for the Co-oro branch of the Keeley cult, that is right manifestly, too, for restoration? The only subject of wonder that we can see is that there should exist any man within the broad boundaries of the state so lost on the situation with indifference, or even the least indifference. No, sir; every true Co-oroian should work with his coat of arms and his right hand to restore a man, and judge him. We work for no man who does not any interest above the full and entire restoration of silver.

It is seen that the opposition to a secession policy candidate has so little consistency and real foundation as that when it is now shown to Presidents Harrison. A contemporary recently published a list of all the delegates to the national convention under these heads. There were those who have been directly instructed for the president, those who of our liberty strengthens the "Confederacy" and those who are said to be for Baine and those who are uninstructed. Mr. Baine, of course, is the youngest of the school children, who is now at a time when it was as well to be impressed with the meaning of the cure to be an inseparable link of the administration. There were those who have been directly instructed for the president, those who of our liberty strengthens the "Confederacy" and those who are said to be for Baine and those who are uninstructed. Mr. Baine, of course, is the youngest of the school children, who is now at a time when it was as well to be impressed with the meaning of the cure to be an inseparable link of the administration. There were those who have been directly instructed for the president, those who of our liberty strengthens the "Confederacy" and those who are said to be for Baine and those who are uninstructed. Mr. Baine, of course, is the youngest of the school children, who is now at a time when it was as well to be impressed with the meaning of the cure to be an inseparable link of the administration. There were those who have been directly instructed for the president, those who of our liberty strengthens the "Confederacy" and those who are said to be for Baine and those who are uninstructed. Mr. Baine, of course, is the youngest of the school children, who is now at a time when it was as well to be impressed with the meaning of the cure to be an inseparable link of the administration.

A test vote yesterday in the senate was in favor of the amendments increasing the navy, and it is probable that the final vote on the bill will involve the passage of the amendments. There can be no doubt but that the position of the senate on this matter represents the majority of these delegates are for a general reduction of the nation much

blame first and Harrison second. In spite of all the声 of the people that have been raised in regard to aaged questions with foreign nations is so dependent upon a strong navy that it seems almost impossible to attempt to provide for the one in its interior arrangements has been seen a most exceptionally harmonious one, and the course of policy which has been pursued at home and abroad is to prove to all those connected with the camp. The railroad is a that is necessary to put Cripple Creek at the head of the gold camps of the state, and perhaps the best interest of the country in passing its or one of policy in which the president's amendments are sticking to them.

COLORADO AND SILVER.

The following words from the Great Britain as to many important issues in its term of office has been made known to the president an added burden of responsibility and work that could not be trusted to the care of a secretary, but in no case has there been any reason for considering this as interference on the part of the president or a reflection upon the ability or character of the secretary. On the contrary the fact that these delicate negotiations have been transferred from one to the other without any apparent change of heart proves how thorough is our understanding between the cabinet and the chief magistrate. There is no one to whom the friends of Mr. Baine could turn as being in such complete accord and sympathy with the public policy of Mr. Baine as the president. A third class of delegates are called unattached. Here again are a few who are strongly opposed to President Harrison, but by far the largest number of these too will vote for the president and there is nothing in their instructions to prevent their doing so. The fact that the enemies of the president are compelled to class as delegates who are not for Harrison either as "for Baine" or "Unattached," is the strongest kind of evidence of how little solid there is in their ranks and how little showing they will make in the convention.

While the people who have been endeavoring to bring down the rates from heaven with the sound of their guns can at least a partial success for their experiments, there is no one who has been bold enough to propose to accomplish the converse experiment, and to restrain the floods which visit the earth with a destruction equal to that of the crows. Yet the one is fully as much needed as the other. The floods which are now doing so much damage in the neighborhood of St. Louis will serve to emphasize the fact that in the present time man has been able to do very little towards controlling the waters of the heaven above and of the earth beneath. The levees which are erected and repaired year after year at a tremendous expense come very far short of accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended. It is evident that the country needs very much some man who can, if not now to prevent training at least what to do with it after it has fallen. A larger thought is the trouble in store for the people of the lower river who usually suffer more than those of the north from an over abundance in the great father of waters.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

We wish to call the attention of our readers once more to the matter of the summer school, and particularly to work that is now being done by the acts of the finance committee in securing subscriptions for the course tickets. The plan has met with unqualified approbation in all parts of the state, and great interest manifested in the success of the underwriting. Nor is this interest confined to Colorado. There is every reason to believe that a considerable attendance can be secured from Kansas and other adjoining states. The circulars of announcement are being placed in the hands of the people as rapidly as possible and by them will soon know broad and comprehensive the plan for the institution are. From the start the movement has grown in popular favor more rapidly than it promoters dared to hope.

The faculty as already announced is a most able one and we are assured that the committee are well supported financially, this list of distinguished instructors who will be with us will be much larger. From what has already been done it is quite certain that a number of other lecturers and teachers, a eminent in their particular departments can be secured, provided sufficient funds can be raised to warrant those in charge in securing their services. The faculty as already announced is a most able one and we are assured that the committee are well supported financially, this list of distinguished instructors who will be with us will be much larger. From what has already been done it is quite certain that a number of other lecturers and teachers, a eminent in their particular departments can be secured, provided sufficient funds can be raised to warrant those in charge in securing their services. The opposition of the boss politicians represents no principle. It is solely due to their disappointments and personal grievances. It does not in the slightest degree affect the interests of the country, concerns no principle of the party and does not appeal to the intelligence and judgment of the Republican people. There is really no candidate—unless Genera. A. G. can be so considered—seeking the presidential nomination on his merits, and no one has been thought of by the people since Mr. Baine's nomination gave President Harrison. There were any demand from the people for other candidates there would have been plenty of them of the worst character.

Under such circumstances the opposition of the boss politicians can be characterized only as muscle-making. It is an organized effort to create party disturbance, and, if it could be continued with any degree of success, must mean party disaster. It is not to be supposed that this is to be countenanced merely to enable a few politicians with a grievance to work out a personal revenge at the expense of the party. It is no wonder these muscle-makers have failed to get a candidate. No man fit to be a stronger representative of the ony issue against the present they have.

They have succeeded, about a good while. They must be convinced by this time that the interest their backers of the past will be something worse than blemish in the future. They will be wise if they lose no time in getting in line with the conservative, honest, and intelligent sentiment of the Republican party of the country.

LITERARY NOTES.

In Mr. Rider Haggard's new story "Naca, the Cat" which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish at once the favorite "Uncle Tom's Cabin" reappears. Fortunately the artist who depicted him before, Mr. Charles Kerr, has been engaged to illustrate the new novel.

"The One Good Guest" is the striking title of a new novel by L. B. W. W., author of "Mr. Smith" and "The Baby's Grandmother," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in a few days both in London and in New York. It will form a volume in their series of which Mr. Haggard's "Naca" was the first to appear.

The next number of Harper's Weekly, published May 18, will contain an illustration on the athletic development at Annapolis and West Point by Caspar W. Whitney, illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum—a reminiscence of sport at our national academies, with a strong argument on the merits of the service by its introduction. The illustrations will include portraits of the prominent football players, cuts of gymnasiums, etc. In the same number there will be an article of much interest to sportsmen on "Snipe-shooting," with a full page illustration by A. B. Frost. There will also be a front page portrait of the celebrated composer Charles Francois Gounod, and a view of the meeting place of the National Presbyterian Assembly at Portland, Ore.

Mr. Bert Shaw, whose valuable studies of the municipal governments of London, Paris and Glasgow have already appeared in the Century, will contribute to the June number of that magazine an article on "Budapest—The Rise of a New Metropolis." To the world at large the capital of Hungary is as least known as the great cities of Europe, but its growth has been so rapid, and its development has been so well planned by the authorities, that from the point of view of approved city-making it is becoming one of the most remarkable of the world's great cities. The streets, parks and public buildings are ideal. The city council of Budapest consists of 500 members, 200 being chosen regularly from the nine wards, and the other 200 from a list of the 200 largest taxpayers. In the making of this list men of liberal education are rated for the taxes they actually pay, in order that brains and learning may have equal recognition. The methods of a city that in twenty years has more than doubled its population and decreased its death rate from forty-five to twenty-nine, saving 800 lives a year, are worth studying by Americans.

An attractive face—the one that belongs to a woman who is what you will, that's what you like, that's what you take pride in, that's your favorite prescription. The pain's gone, the fever's gone, the disease has gone, the woman's health is restored. The face is seen as we see it. Full eyes, a broad or narrow face, and a wasted form follow them.

Our face-aliments and remedies are proper and effective. The pain's gone, the fever's gone, the disease has gone, the woman's health is restored. The face is seen as we see it. Full eyes, a broad or narrow face, and a wasted form follow them. Our face-aliments and remedies are proper and effective. The pain's gone, the fever's gone, the disease has gone, the woman's health is restored. The face is seen as we see it. Full eyes, a broad or narrow face, and a wasted form follow them. Our face-aliments and remedies are proper and effective. The pain's gone, the fever's gone, the disease has gone, the woman's health is restored. The face is seen as we see it. Full eyes, a broad or narrow face, and a wasted form follow them.

For ulcerations, dislocations, bearing-down sensations, periodic pains, everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's the only one that's good. It's the only one that's guaranteed. It's the only one that's safe for women, that's guaranteed. It's the only one that's safe for cure, in any case, you save your money back.

122. JULY 22, 1852.

ACADEMY OF ENGLISH CRITIC
AND STORY WRITER.

The Author of the "Q" Stories—He Talks Entertainingly About the Tendencies of Modern Fiction—What He Thinks of Our American Novelists.

LONDON, May 3.—For so trenchant a critic, so vigorous a story-teller, so experienced a person, Mr. Quiller-Couch struck me as being a very remarkable young man. He is a peasant-looking, quiet and unassuming; but at once gives one the idea of being a country gentleman at the ease, more at home on the moor or the river than a city or in cities and a writer of the pen of so ready a writer as he has proved himself to be. Nor, indeed, is such an impression very far from correct, for he told me, after a few minutes, that he resided London, and a ways ought to be back in his native Cornwall.

We plunged into a discussion on the art of criticism.

"To speak the truth," said Mr. Couch, "I can't profess to be a critic; I infinite prefer fiction. But as a critic and as a writer of fiction too, I must throw in my lot with W. D. Howells and frankly say I am like anonymous criticism excepting you. How's, perhaps, goes too far in saying that English criticism is immature. In the one it is fair; it is natural. You see a critic's eyes are open; he can say things he could not say if his article were signed. His perhaps tends to undermine the license on the part of certain men."

"But now to you, justify the existence of a critic at all, Mr. Couch?" I asked.

"We," he replied with a smile, "the justification for his existence is that criticism is a branch of the art of enjoyment. He is the people who they are to enjoy. But it is therefore necessary to safeguard a man. No, I don't think it is possible to train critics; we cannot establish a critical co-ope or to critical examinations for professional critics. The question is, does he enjoy in his work? so much as do other people enjoy it? The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Howes' stars with a prior notion about truth being the first necessity for art, and then in this notion he condemns writers. Now, I maintain that you can't stick to the dead level of truth. The artist sees simply or melodramatically according as he has similitude or mero-drama in the back of his eye. Jane Austin is true, and so is Coates' *Reece* is true, and yet there is no similarity between "Price and Prentiss" and "The Cloister and the Hearth." There is room for all. The test of an artist's truth is his strength."

With these decided views, Mr. Couch, I was much like to know what you think is the general trend of Eng. criticism to-day?"

"We," was the reply, "are beginning to see the truth of realism. There is more representation of life, and less presentation. All this involves an attitude of humility towards nature and the great facts of life. Take Hardy, for instance. See how true he is. In one of his books he tells us he knows what kind of tree is, he is taking under a big tree, merely by the sound the wind makes rustling through the leaves. There is an indication of a humble study of nature. Look at the picture of A. Fred. Parsons," continued Mr. Couch, "or I may mention that at the moment we were seated in Mr. Parsons' studio, "look at that picture of Parsons, and see how true it is to nature. Look at those trees, the sunlight on that up and the massing of those clouds on the horizon. That is nature. Hardy and Parsons are wonderful alike in their respect. But still, whilst you must represent, you can't get rid of presentation, as Howells urges must be done. A writer cannot get away from himself. I believe myself in no general statement. Each man brings forth his own work, and the critics must find this out."

"Realism undoubtedly is in the air, Mr. Couch; but now in whom do you think the spirit of the age is most developed—who most readily respond to it, men or women?"

"Oh!" he at once replied, "men; they are far more in touch with the age and its requirements. Take Meredithe, for instance. No man, or woman either, has made us so thoroughly understand women as he does, and that is the greatest test of a novel. *Costello's War and Peace* is the biggest novel ever written, yet. But Meredithe is the greatest amongst the Eng. writers. He is so far ahead in his ideas of women and what they want."

I frank you'll confess myopathy, and to Mr. Couch I could not understand Meredithe sufficiently to appreciate him as he deserved. My most complimented me on my outspokenness.

"We," he said, "as a matter of fact, think on you or two artists can really understand him. These advanced views of his have really retarded him more than the critics of his style. Lacy and Meredithe understand women better than anyone else, though both Henry James and Howes are very careful students of women a so."

"And now for a few moments' chat about your own charming books, Mr. Quiller-Couch."

"As I went out, I say? We begin with, I consider 'Nougat' and 'Crosses' the only one to which I attach any real value. My next important work will be,

that is, a continuation of the work I began there. The idea in that book is that of general charity towards all. Especially is that the case in the little sketch I call 'Lacy and Meredithe' which the man forgives his unfaithful wife. This the critics say is weak—no pathos. It is true to me, though. Most of these sketches, said Mr. Couch as he took the book down, "are from life, and are founded on something I saw in Cornwall. I have studied these poor people well."

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RAYMOND BLITHWELL.

VALAIS WISSEL STILLS.

Pearls of Great Price Found in One River.

Special Correspondence.

WAYNESVILLE, O., May 6.—Mr. James Harris, a banker, geologist and antiquarian, of this village, has recently made a great collection of American pearls in existence. The pearl mussel is found in both the Great and Little Miami rivers, and for a number of years the business of pearl fishing was prosecuted here with a good deal of intelligence—so much so, in fact, that the mussels were pretty nearly exterminated. They were hunted so recklessly that few were left to propagate, and the industry in consequence had nearly died out.

During the last some years ago many good finds were made, and as the fortunate ones were a ways anxious to realize on their good luck, Mr. Harris utilized the business of buying pearls. Usually he sent them again to New York in the large cities, on such a partiality to his fancy he retained, or sold, to ensure. In his collection are now many curious ones, pink, blue, and varicolored, and some odd formations. These latter serve to show how the oyster built the pearl. The beginning is some minute foreign substance which finds its way into the shell, and which, as it cannot remove it, the oyster begins to coat with nacre so as to make it smooth and nonirritant to his tender tissues, as the nacre accretions, successive coats are added, so the pearl grows by degrees. Sometimes the foreign substance becomes attached to the shell, and then a single pearl is formed. These occasions are very rare, and the few are admitted. Only Queen Victoria, who often drives over from Windsor, always

in her collection includes a single pearl, which she wears as a souvenir, and which is very grand.

Now size is a alone. The queen who spent \$100,000 francs a day for her toilet, who revived the wanton splendor of Louis XV's times in her festivals of unheard luxury at the Chateaux and Fontainebleau, who dreams of might, conjecture that would make of her the empress of Europe and the Queen of France at her back and her bosom, for a time a niche just each side of the prince's tomb, where she will rest when her troupe are over.

years around her swan-like neck and saffron robe.

Now her figure is graceful and stooping, her hair has lost its graceful curve, her face is pale and wrinkled, and her skin is now white. She is over 80 now. And yet in her black chamois cloak, trimmed with crepe, her black gloves, her widow's bonnet with its long veil, she is still a striking figure. And those are her eyes, that are generally fixed on the ground, they still reveal the uses of former days when at France stood at her feet. No tears cou'd wash away their marvelous beauty.

The way to the church leads through a row of majestic new trees. As the queen approaches, the church, which stands on the crest of a hill, with a superb view of the lowliest spots of rural England, an old white-robed monk steps up to her, and, respectfully bowing, hands her a bunch of violets, which she accepts with a gentle smile. It is her favorite flower, and all around the white iron violets have been planted by the monks, who revere her as does everybody in Tunbridge. In her days she used to receive a dozen visitors who were become a party to her, and is ever willing to advance the interests of those laboring people for miles around her country seat.

The monk accompanied the empress to the entrance of the church, turned the key, the doors swung open, and she entered. What memories may pass before her as she sits alone in that claim of her heart.

The monk who had guessed my business seeing me, followed at a respectful distance, kindly told me that I could visit the place as soon as "her majesty" left. In the meantime, as my seat to a car and a glass of wine in the adjoining monastery, and an hour quietly passed, when the empress returned in the same slow way that she had come.

Then we repaired to the museum. It is a fine temple, with a high floor laid out in mosaic, containing a few stairs and praying-roofs of carved wood, and a series of measures of precious metals which the only other person present on such occasions is the ex-empress. On the other is the sarcophagus containing the remains of the unhappy emperor.

It is of brass, very massive, weighing several tons, on the inscription plate the words "As a mark of affection given by Victory R." are engraved. What a quiet life could be led in such a day. And yet the lady of the house passes her days in quiet sorrow and monotony, and nobody wonders who hears her last, a story of life, of triumph and defeat that is not raised by the experience of any other woman in the country. She undoubtedly was the cause of her own downfall, her recklessness extravagance and capricious frivolity could not last forever. And yet her dazzling career was not void of kindly deeds. She was one of the first to recognize Daniel's talent, and it was she who decorated Rossini with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

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Y. V. C. A.

An interesting Report of the Year's Work.

Trust, you will not take this report to be that of the officers simply, but of a body of men representing every evangelical denomination in our city, each bearing his part in these services as director, committee, or member. While some have given more time and service than others, with the contributions of all, the association has attained a position of recognized influence in this city.

We wish to state to you as briefly as possible what we are doing to accomplish the object for which a Young Men's Christian Association is organized, viz.: the improvement of the spiritual, mental, social and physical condition of young men. Your distinct lines of work, yet with the same end in view, the leading of young men to the Master.

During the past year our religious services have been well attended with interest shown. At the young men's rally Sunday afternoons there has been an average attendance throughout the year of 700, at the social prayer meeting 150, at the 30th training class 60, the Union Bible class, which meets for "old women" as they have called her, study of the Sunday school lesson, 200. During the winter she sometimes goes to work in this particular line. We know of the southern part of France. At least six who during the past year have present there was a visit on the Mediterranean sea, between Monaco and Mentone.

Watching the gardeners arrange some flower beds in the front of the house, so that "she" flowers all along. We saw a dark rose figure emerge from the entrance. It was Eugenie, so heavy leaning on two crutches, and cautiously picking her way along the private path that leads from the house to the church. How she has changed! In the picture of Winterhalter was over life, was depicted as a resounding beauty, pure, real and lovely, wrapped entirely in a crown of roses, with jewels of fabulous value in her respective churches.

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RELIGIOUS WORK.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. Gregg.

BITS OF WISDOM.

From the Ram's horn.

When people get religion right, it is always contagious.

The blossoms may smell very sweet, and yet the fruit be bitter.

The man who does a sin is praying on his knees doesn't pray enough.

Take a mountain to pieces and you will find that it is made out of atoms.

Putting God's love in a man's heart makes him a full brother to everybody.

Never let the Lord give you for a man to go bragging about what a big sinner he used to be.

The Lord is not so to do much with people who go through the world scattering dianches with two fingers.

The revs against the longer use of the international system of miscellaneoue Sunbury school seems to be gathering strength. Rev. F. W. Baile win in a paper before the New Jersey state conference on the 20th ult. advocates a confere on the so-called "helps" and other substitutes for the Bible in its completeness, unity and order. Those who follow said that the conference had been sat, and that Harter's or Baxee's had been substituted for the greater proportion of young and old.

But one voice was heard in defense of the international system.

A. True Patriot, says The Golden Rule, will rejoice in the recent election to the governorship of the state of Louisiana of Mr. Foster, the Democratic leader of the anti-slavery forces. The struggle has been an exceeding y severe one, with all the power of an united oligarchy, unscrupulous treachery, and the advantage of positions on the side of the Louisiana State slavery.

yet the defeat of the slavery has been overwhelming the state senate being elected, as well as the governor's chair. The doom of this monster evil is sealed. The contest has given a noble lesson to the United States, and especially to the young citizen. It has shown him conspicuously the power of a righteous public indignation. This much good the Louisiana slavery will have accomplished in as days—it will have taught Young America that god and crime are weak before conscience.

Twenty-five per cent. of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts now have free-subsidies. Twenty-five churches in the state have recently changed from rented to free pews, and reported increased receipts.

Sunday morning before last Madison Square church in New York was packed to the doors by a congregation eager to hear Dr. Parkhurst's sermon to young men on their Christian duties. From the text, "As the Father hath sent Me, even so send I you," he preached a dis course full of tenacity and tenacity as the two in which he attacked Canada, many so fearless. We have one or two paragraphs from The Tribune report:

"There is a great deal about Christ that is mysterious, that we know nothing about and never shall, but there is something that is clear—that Christ came into this world from heaven above with a purpose, and that the aims of that purpose consumed him to ashes, and that purpose was to come up in a single word—was none other than the attorney, running and engraving, to use this word as coming to the door by a congregation eager to hear Dr. Parkhurst's sermon to young men on their Christian duties. From the text, "As the Father hath sent Me, even so send I you," he preached a dis course full of tenacity and tenacity as the two in which he attacked Canada, many so fearless. We have one or two paragraphs from The Tribune report:

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CLAY COUNTY.

A Long Session in Which Little Business Was Done.

CARING FOR CHEYENNE PARK.

Tenting Space Cannot be Leased in the Park—The Men at Lake Moraine—Do They Eat Too Much?—Bills Allowed.

Alderman Hoyt was not in his seat at the council meeting last night; but all the rest were there and Mayor Sprague presided. Alderman Gillogan objected to some of the minutes relating to the election of police men. The chair's record was not very clear, and several of the aldermen gave their recitations of the action. A long debate ensued, and the mayor pointed of the waters by saying that the others were not again cast the vote of the council, or any officer against the protest of an alderman, it is being the objection which Mr. Gillogan had made, claiming that he had entered such a protest at the time of the election.

Alderman Dunbar moved that the records stand as read. Another discussion followed. City-attorney McMorris did not think that there was danger of a contest of the election. Alderman Dunbar's motion was lost, six to three. At ten minutes past nine the minutes were corrected and approved, and the council began active business after seventy minutes of lost time.

A petition was read from Mary J. Bowes to open a certain alley in Bristol's subdivision, saying that a former council had promised to do so. It was referred to the committee on streets.

Miss E. Crowell, L. E. Dwyer, and several others, said that their property was damaged by water during heavy rains, by water flowing down Weber street, and they wanted a storm drain on St. Vrain street to carry water to Stock's Run. Referred to the street and city committee.

A communication from a committee of the humane society asking that women be imprisoned on y under the supervision of a matron and was referred to the matron and police committee.

A communication was read from E. T. Eaton giving a price of \$5,000 on the Holton ditch, reserving the use of water for the town of Roswell. Referred to water committee and the city attorney to investigate and report.

The finance committee wanted further time on the bill of Architect Doing as its plans for the city jail. Alderman Finegan seemed to think that this delay was a courtesy to Mr. and Mrs. Alderman Finegan more than six weeks before. Alderman Eaton moved that when the plans were accepted and the jail was decided on, they be put off. No second. Alderman Davis said that he knew the plans had been adopted by the council. Alderman Dunbar said he knew they had not been adopted. Alderman Finegan and the major said the usual co-operation on a question of order and the finance committee was given further time.

The water committee reported adversely to extending the mains in Colorado City as it had been petitioned for, as on y one house would be benefited; they recommended an extension into the addition provided Mr. Finegan gave permission to go through the city. The committee was given power to act.

As to the proposed extension on Fountain street the committee reported adversely, Mr. Finegan said that he knew the plans had been adopted by the council. Alderman Davis explained that the water committee and the city attorney to investigate and report.

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Mr. Finegan wanted a pond from the man who takes care of the city parks in North Cheyenne canon. Mr. Holmes must give \$1,000 bond. The contract will not be signed until all the bonds are a cashed up. Mr. Holmes is to have a right to lease ground for campers' tents. He will not be allowed to do it.

Alderman Robbins of the cemetery committee reported that the application of the Sisters' hospital for five lots in the city cemetery was for the themselves and not as a general potter's field. He moved that their request for five lots at \$2 each be granted. Alderman Finegan did not believe it. They could not be buried there. The sisters must be buried in a Catholic cemetery. Alderman Robbins said that he had more confidence in the sisters than Mr. Finegan had. After some further debate the request was denied, 8 to 1. The committee was directed to report as to building a two house and stable for the sexton and his horse in Oak weather.

The following bills were read and allowed:

H. L. Reid	\$ 21.50
Laborers, ditch account	41.00
Sprinkling	117.00
Postmaster	130.00
Lake Gas & Electric	7.50
Beno in Printing Co.	1.25
Fonda, Doft & Co.	40.50
City clerks	6.50
Launders	8.50
H. Xueller & Co.	3.50
Gazette Printing Co.	67.25
Novelties Co.	6.00
A. H. Norman	10.00
El Paso Electric Co.	5.40
Engines corps	45.00
Civil & White	11.00
Star & Simey	2.80
Laubers, street account	171.00
J. Bayne	24.20
Street and dice account	18.65
Engineer corps	13.80
Hassell & Truett	5.00
Republic Printing Co.	28.28
J. M. Knapp	50.00
Pau Gerhart	1.60
Miscellaneous	20.50

A letter was read from the chief engineer of the D. & R. G. giving permission for the proposed changes in the plans of the Euclid street viaduct.

A letter preferring charges against the marshal and one of the policemen was not read, but was referred to the police committee to prefer charges if they thought necessary.

A letter was read from J. B. Marsh, general agent of the King iron Bridge company,

offering to make the changes in the structure for an added consideration of \$,000. The proposition was accepted.

Alderman Leeca reported that the street committee had looked over the plat of Prospect Heights and would report its adoption. This had been before the council for a long time. The plat was adopted subject to proper reports of officers.

The police committee reported that they do not believe the tanks at the Santa Fe are a menace, but would not for further time.

Alderman Gillogan moved that the tanks be ordered to remove the tanks immediately, which he supported by a speech showing the dangers. This motion was carried.

The police committee reported in favor of keeping Mr. Gray in charge of the city camp. The report was adopted after the vote.

A liquor license was granted to F. E. Robinson, druggist, for the year, the bondsmen being F. E. Robinson and C. A. Hayes. A license was also granted to Lawrence & Davis Drug company for the sale of liquor. Alderman Finegan voted nay for this time.

The bond of the city treasurer was read and approved in the sum of \$75,000.

Special policemen without pay were elected as follows: E. C. Holmes, Chas. McCoy, Con McGinn, John Weatherup, Tom Ross, Geo. Dan Wright and W. C. Edwards.

The council then adjourned.

That Mysterious Baby.

Some eight days ago the body of a child, newly born, was found in an old box in the rear of "Fair & Bros." store. The mother was something of a mystery at no time, but the case was put in the hands of Mrs. Atkinson, Anna, detailed Officer Atkinson to investigate it. They have unearthed the mother and it is probable that in a few days some arrests will be made. They have discovered that the mother was a sweet girl, who had been staying at the house of a colored woman in the south part of town. They have inspected the house and found pieces of the fact correspond to that of the child in which the body was wrapped. The name of the mother is a so known from scraps of paper found in the house. The mother left the town, but can easily be arrested. It is thought the colored woman carried the box to the place where it was found.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a recent meeting of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. M. & A. M., the following resolutions, prepared by Messrs. Thomas, Schaefer, David, L. Wee and Geo. N. Beattie, the committee, were read and adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Architect of the universe to call our worthy brother, William F. Buss, from his labors on earth to the grand Lodge above;

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Buss, El Paso Lodge has lost an esteemed and worthy member and brother; we trust a just and upright Mason, Colorado Springs an honored citizen, and the nation a true supporter.

Resolved, That while we bow with humbly submission to the will of our heavenly Father, we mourn the loss of our beloved friend and brother; we shall miss his genial presence, his kind sympathy, and tried counse; but we know in whom we put our trust, and we confidently believe that he now becomes "A living stone in that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Resolved: That we remember with gratitude, and commemorate with pleasure our late brother, a Mason, his zeal for Masonry and earnest attachment to the tenets of our order, his virtuous life, his strict integrity, his amiable and exemplary character.

Resolved: That we extend the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read upon the minutes, and a copy sent to his sorrowing family.

A New Colorado Springs Book.

Mr. C. C. Barney, who prepared the miners' souvenir, has gotten out a book about Colorado Springs of which the miners, chamber of commerce, the railroads and various advertisers have borne the expense. The book is about 6x7 inches and has a lithographed cover with pictures of the gateway to the Garden of the Gods, the Seven Falls and the Broadmoor Casino. Inside are sixteen pages with numerous halftone illustrations including the El Paso club, the Casino, Cheyenne canon, the First Baptist church, and other buildings and points of interest. The reading matter has been prepared and the book is an excellent advertisement for the town. The edition will be a large one for gratuitous distribution.

It has been decided to issue transferable tickets for the summer school. These tickets will admit but one individual at a time, but will be good in the hands of any member of the family or the holder. They will be sold for \$2.00 each. The regular \$1.00 non-transferable ticket will still be issued also. Those who have already subscribed for the non-transferable tickets can have them changed by applying to any member of the ladies' finance committee or the director. It is hoped that this modification of plan will meet the approval of our people and that a large number of tickets may be subscribed for at once.

The names of the ladies' committee are: F. W. Goddard, Mrs. S. E. Sooy, Mrs. Buckman, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. E. C. Gray, Miss Dewey, Miss Perris, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. N. Kennedy, Mrs. Keeler.

The constitution was \$2,000.

At the end of yesterday Sergeant Barnes won the medal by a score of thirty-seven, making three times what he has had in during the year. The light was changing, which interfered with the scores.

John Spencer Fisher and Mr. James Galoway of Elkhorn, Mich., are in the city. Mr. Fisher is a colleague at large from Michigan to the national Republican convention.

The Manitou tourist will start his daily edition on June 1st.

The losses of Berry & Son by fire have been so great, and the remainder of the goods have been opened in the room, is vacated by the Berry & Son firm.

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COLORADO DAY.

A Message to the Public School Teachers of America.

To the Teachers of the American Public Schools, Executive Committee of the American Public School Celebration sends the following message:

The 50th Anniversary of the Discovery of America will be the most important of the Centennial Observations abroad which we have passed. It will be marked in Chicago by the celebration of the Columbian Exposition grounds, and shot & roar everywhere in America by living exercises.

To the public schools of today present a great opportunity. It is in their power to make themselves the centers of a local demonstrations.

This anniversary by the public schools was first proposed by "The Young's Companion," the world's Congress auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, through its president, followed by a series of day schools established systematically throughout America, and suggested that the public schools lead in each celebration.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, at its annual meeting in February, 1892, received the proposal and appointed the state superintendents of education as a general committee to lead the celebration in their several states. An executive committee was also elected to prepare a uniform programme for use in every locality in the republic, and to take direct charge of the movement.

The strikingness of such a public school demonstration will appeal to every patriotic teacher.

It will give worldy prominence to the common school as the truest of four centuries of American life. It will bring before the eyes of our nation and the world, on a scale of proper magnitude, what North American civilization owes to free education. It will also be a valuable lesson in intelligent patriotism to over thirteen millions of pupils in the public schools.

On Sept. 1st, the official programme will be published, uniform for all occasions.

The Clarence Hotel was formally opened on the 12th, and a barbecue of about 1,000 persons was served. The grand opening, however, will not be made until next week, when it will be given in honor of the occasion.

We expect to surpass himself on that occasion. This will be one of the finest feasts in the state. The dinings are elaborate in the extreme but the furniture has been supplied by the De La Vergne Furniture company of Colorado Springs, who have a branch in the town.

The 3rd of Sept. reports to very satisfactory state of affairs. A lecture has been arranged with the best of the city's speakers, the region of Colorado Springs, the 10th of Sept. A barbecue will be given in honor of the proposed excursion of citizens to Cripple Creek, on the conclusion of the inauguration of the California & Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, Aug. 26th. 1892, and will be preceded by a grand procession.

The official programme will provide for one of the exercises at the schools.

There will be a barbecue at the schoolhouse especially for the pupils. It will also suggest an afternoon celebration in the largest hall, designed for the public generally; and at which the older pupils will be present by delegation or en masse. This afternoon celebration may be preceded by a grand procession.

The official programme will provide for one of the exercises at the schools.

No school should be without the barbecue on that day.

Each school will be asked to contribute to the collection.

For a morning celebration in the schools.

While it is well for the pupils to be made to feel their responsibility in the movement, yet the real leadership in every village and city must rest with the teachers.

Let each teacher, therefore, at once interest the pupils in the message to the public schools. It will be sent to any address to the chairman. Let the school vote, with the concurrence of the school board, to observe the day. Form a strong committee of teachers, pupils and citizens. Enter the press. Induce the citizens to allow the schools to be the center of the day's celebration. Encourage the veterans of the war to send delegations to every school house to assist in the morning salute to the flag, as well as to the noon-day salute.

Encourage the press to publish the news of the day's celebration.

Arrives at the Contingent—C. A. Park, Mrs. J. W. Kirchen, David Wood, Pueblo; Jas. W. Coffey, E. Biddle, N. W. Stearns, S. W. N. Burdick, T. S. Collier, E. Lowe, D. Venables, James Dusig, G. C. Thompson, J. Gross, J. W. Wavell, F. Straub, T. Collins, T. E. Leonard, of this city.

The question of a new election is arising among the miners of the recently returning miners. There are no legal officials to require by the Australian ballot law to conduct the proposed new election. The miners' requirements of the law cannot be complied with in the absence of a duly appointed city clerk to certify nominations and issue the tickets. A meeting has been suggested to discuss the best method of meeting this difficulty as the town cannot continue much longer without a self-governed city government.

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